## The National Republican.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1884.

THREE CENTS.

## THE TWO WARS.

Gen. Graham Making Preparation for Another Advance in Egypt.

An Attack on Bac-Ninh by the French Imminent.

Exciting Debate in the German Reichstag Over the Herr Lasker Resolution.

More Attacks on Minister Sargent-Other

## Foreign News.

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT. SUAKIN, March 7 .- Mahmoud Ali, a leading sheikh who has been regarded as friendly to the English, has stopped Admiral Hewitt's proclamation to the tribes, on the ground that if pardon is offered before the rebels ask it more trouble will certainly follow. Two more trouble will certainly follow. Two
chiefs of the Amara tribe, with 120 men and
40 camels have arrived here. They report
that the losses of the rebels at Teb amounted
to 6,000 killed or wounded.

Osman Digna, the rebel leader, refuses to
negotiate, and ignores the flags of truce sent
out from the Suakin forts.

Gen. Graham is already beginning the advance against Osman Digna.

Osman Digna's troops are determined to
fight to the last. Rebel sentries have been
posted upon all the hills to signal the British
advance.

LONDON, March 3.—Gen. Gordon has requested the dispatch of the first installment of 600 Indian troops, to form the nucleus of an army at Khartoum. The question of restoring Baker Pasha to his rank in the British army is being pub-

THE TONOUIN WAR.

THE TONQUIN WAR.

PARIS, March 7.—Late advices from Tonquin state that Gen. Millot, the commander of the French land forces, with his staff, has crossed from Hanoi to the right bank of the Red river, and is advancing along the right bank of the canal of the rapids to effect a junction with Gen. Negrier, who has left Haidzuong for Bac-Ninh. Another column is advancing to the north, so as to cut off the retreat of the Chinese. Fighting at Bac-Ninh is imminent. Measures have been taken to blocade the delta and to suppress piracy.

MORE OF THE LASKER INCIDENT. MORE OF THE LASKER INCIDENT.

Berlin, March 7.—In the reichstag to-day, after the president had been re-elected, that functionary announced the death of Herr Lasker and of other members who had died during the recess. The deputies remained standing as a mark of respect while this announcement was being made. Herr Ricker, an independent, speaking, as he explained, on the order of the day, expressed thanks in the name of Herr Lasker's friends for the numerous tokens of sympathy which for the numerous tokens of sympathy which had been received. He was particularly grateful to the American congress for the action of the house of representatives. The president informed Herr Rickert that he action of the house of representatives. The president informed Herr Rickert that he was departing from the order of the day. Herr Hammerstein, in behalf of the conservatives, protested against the section of Herr Rickert and against the course rursued by the American congress. Herr Pr. Haenel, progressionist, admitted that Herr Rickert has passed outside the order of the day, but pointed out that this only showed a defect in the usages of the house. He referred to Herr Rickert's praise of the American congress, whereupon the president reminded him that he, too, was departing from the order of the day, but he continued to speak. He said that he had perhaps broken the rules, but he considered that he was justified, and pleaded extenuating circumstances. "When a body like congress," he said, "adopts flattering resolutions we should pay as much regard to them as is consonant with parliamentary usages." Herr Rickert explained that the left had interrupted Herr Hammerstein because, contrary to the rules of the house, he had read his statement. The left, he declared, cared as little for Herr Hammerstein's protest as they did for the unjustifiable interference of

as little for Herr Hammerstein's protest as they did for the unjustifiable interference of Prince Bismarck. This bold declaration was followed by a great uproar. As soon as order was restored Herr soon as order was restored Herr Von Botticher, imperial secretary of the in-terior and representative of the chancellor, said that he knew absolutely nothing of any interference on the part of Prince Bismarck. If the latter was requested to inform the reichstag of resolutions adopted by the American congress, and did what he deemed right in the matter, his action was not sub-ject to criticism. He concluded by protest-ing sgainst any criticism of Prince Bismarck, Dr. Braun stated that the rules of the

reichstag were based upon those of the Prusian landtag, in which a eulogistic spe the occasion of the death of Richard Cobden was ruled out of order. Herr Richter, progressist, replying to Herr

Von Botticher, maintained that deputies have a perfect right to criticize the official acts of

a percet right to the chancellor.

Dr. Moller, progressist, began a speech by directing attention to a banner hanging in the hall, which had been presented to the reichstag by Germ-n-Americans, but he was at once called to order by the president, and the discussion was closed.

the discussion was closed.

Herr Rickert, before the opening of the reichstag to-day, formed the different groups of the speech he intended to make in regard to Herr Lasker. He said the speech had been drawn up after a consultation with the leader of the new party. The members of the center promised not to intervene, but the the center promised not to intervene, but the conservatives protested against the making of the speech. It is generally regretted that Herr Lasker's name was made the subject of a stormy discussion. The conduct of the president of the reichstag is generally compression to the reichstag is generally com-

STILL ATTACKING OUR MINISTER-Bealin, March 7.—The Deutsche Tageblatt publishes an array of comments derogatory to Minister Sargent which were made by certain American newspapers at the time of that gen-tleman's appointment to his present position. The Tageblatt says that Mr. Sargent will not be recalled until after the new president has been elected, when it is possible that he will be appointed to the post at St. Petersburg.

THE PARNELLITE PROGRAMME. LONDON, March 7.—The Parnellites are irritated at the refusal of the government to reopen the Irish land question. Their inirritated at the refusal of the government to reopen the Irish land question. Their in-tention now is to begin forthwith a great agitation in Ireland. They will make strong appeals to the Irish to demand an amendment to the land act. Subscriptions to a special fund for agitative purposes will be opened, and Mr. Michael Davitt's services will be secured. A conference of the leaders will be held at Easter to discuss the con-

templated programme. DYNAMITERS AND ANARCHISTS. Vienna, March 7.—A quantity of dynamite and nitro-glycerine has been discovered in a house of the Favoriten suburb, opposite the mansion of Baron Rothschild. The supposition is that there was an intention to exploid the mansion through the sewers.

LONDON, March 7.—The Mescow Gazette urges that common European action be taken

against anarchists.
Paris, March 7.—The police have dis-

covered that a man employed as a shorthand writer by a firm of engineers here is an emis-sary of Patrick Ford, of the Irish World. The Clan-na-Gael has began operations here. A man who says he is an Irish-American, and who closely resembles the informer McDermott, was brutally assaulted by four murderer, on several counts. John and Edmen in the Place du Tron early this morn-

ing. The voice of the victim showed the assailants that they had mistaken their man, but they would nevertheless have killed him if he had refused to promise not to inform the police.

"DEATH TO THE CAPTAIN."

Rebellious Sailors Make a Rush for Their Captain, Shouting That They Would Kill litm.

BALTIMORE, March 7 .-- About a week ago nine sailors of the Italian bark Tonio, Capt. Grecco, having refused to obey orders and perform duty, they were arrested and sent to jail. This morning the vessel was about to sail and the rebellious sailors were marched handcuffed to the vessel. As soon as they got on board, and while the officers were regot on board, and while the officers were removing their irons, the men made a rush for the captain, shouting that they would kill him. The sailors swore and shouted "Death to the captain," "We'll never go to sea," "We'll kill the officers first." The captain, in fear of his life, ordered the men rearrested. After a struggle the sailors were overcome and marched to the eastern police station. Their grievance is that when they signed articles at Genoa the stipulation was that they should not be taken to any infected port, and they claim the vessel is bound for a South American port where fever is now raging. raging.

Hearing in the Telegraph Controversy. PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—The hearing of Wm. G. Jones, assistant superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph company; Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph company; Thomas J. Fahy, an operator of the same company, and Charles L. Howell, a stock broker, upon the charge of forcible entry and detainer, came off to-day. Mr. Howell was the tenant of a building in Third street in which the Western Union Telegraph company had an office, without, it is said, being charged for rental, and occupying the space on sufferance. Recently Mr. Howell leased the same telegraph office to the Baltimore and Ohio company and notified the Western Union to leave. Upon the refusal of the latter to vacate the premises, the office was, under the direction of Mr. Howell, torn down, the instruments were thrown into the street, the instruments were thrown into the street, and the Baltimore and Ohio given possession. Upon this rests the charge of foreible entry and detainer. After hearing testimony, the magistrate held Messrs. Jones, Faby, and Howell in \$1,000 each for trial. A similar suit against officers and employes of the Western Union company is pending.

A Murdered Man's Skull Found. St. Louis, March 7.—The skull of the peddler who was murdered near Cahokia, Ill., several days ago, was found this afternoon in a hut near the place where the mutilated body was found. A negro named Brown and his wife who lived in the hut were arrested

his wife who lived in the hut were arrested last night for complicity in the murder. A bloody ax was found in the hut and other evidence of the murder.

Brown has made a partial confession, implicating two other men in the affair, and a deputy sheriff started for Cabokia to-night to arrest them. There were also found in Brown's hut, besides the skull mentioned, several bones of the leg and feet of a man and a number of articles belonging to a peddler's stock in trade. There is no longer any doubt that the mutilated body found some days agowas that of a peddler, and that he was bruwas that of a peddler, and that he was bru-tally murdered, apparently for plunder, and that an attempt was made to bury the re-mains. This failing, the mangled body was buried, but not deep enough to escape dis-

The Fast Mail No Good to Chicago. CHICAGO, March 7.—The new fast mail train between New York and Chicago is not looked upon very favorably by the is not looked upon very favorably by the people of the railway mail service here. It is held that as the train arrives in Chicago as late as 1225 a. m., it is useless as far as Chicago is concerned, as the mail could not be delivered until after the regular train had come in. The officers of the post-office department did not see how Chicago would be benefited any, or that the fast train would do any good to the intermediate western stations, as it passed them all after night. It might be that it was the intention of the department to put on another train, connectdepartment to put on another train, connect-ing here with the far west, but the officials

NEW YORK, March 7 .- The Brooklyn Times this afternoon prints the diary of Lieut, Greely from the departure of the expedition from St. John's, N. F., on July 7, to Aug. 17, 1881, at which latter date he was at Discovery harbor, Lady Franklin buy, the vessel at suchor 100 yards south of the cairn. The letter, which is from Lieut. Greely to his brother at Newburyport, Mass., containing brother at Newburyport, Mass., containing the diary, mentions that he (Greely) expected to leave there in September.

In Behalf of the Revenue Marine Ser-

vice.
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 7.—At a joint meeting of the chamber of commerce, produce exchange, and board of trade, held today, resolutions were adopted urging congress to pass the bill to promote the efficiency of the revenue marine service, and declaring that the obligatory coinage of silver by the government should be suspended as soon as

Bequests to Catholic Institutions. LEBANON, Pa., March 7 .- The will of the late Manus G. Friel, probated to-day, makes the following bequests: To the Orphan's home of St. Mary's Catholic church of this place, \$10,000; the Catholic parochial school, 7,000; the Catholic Theological seminary at Harrisburg, \$2,000; the St. Lawrence Catholic church at Harrisburg, \$1,000, and for the erection of a Catholic church at Cornwall, \$1,500.

Resolutions of the Juniue Democrats. WATERVILLE, ME., March 7 .- The resolutions accompanying the call for the democratic state convention adopted by the state central committe denounce the present tariff system, approve of the action of the ways and means committee in congress, and indicate a determination to place the democracy of Maine on the platform of revenue reform.

Statue of Bolivar for Central Park. NEW YORK, March 7 .- Minister A. M. eldo, of Venezuela, announced to-day that the statue of Bolivar presented to the city of New York by the Central American States in now completed, and will be tendered to the city as soon as a site for it has been selected.

This statue is to be placed in Central park.

Cash Not Yet Found. CHARLESTON, S. C., March 7.-Nothing is yet positively known of the whereabouts of Cash, the murderer, but the excitement on the subject of his crime continues to be in-tense. The physicians say that Coward, the bystander who was shot through the lungs by Cash at the time Town Marshal Richards

was murdered, cannot possibly recover. Bishop Clarkson Sinking.

OMAHA, NEE, March 7 .- Bishop Clarkson ost ground all day yesterday, and had a very bad night. This morning his breathing is very labored. The attending physicians say the patient is beyond medical skiil, and there is little probability of his recovery.

He Declines Because He is a Democrat, NEW ORLEANS, March 7 .- John H. Stone, who was nominated by the republicans for attorney general, has declined, saying that he is a democrat and will support the

Rugg, the Murderer, Indicted. grand jury to-day indicted Rugg, the negro ward Tappan were discharged.

cratic nominees.

THE HEAD CENTER.

Wm. Henry Smith, General Manager of the Associated Press, on the Stand.

He Tells a Senate Committee All About the Great News Combination.

Mr. William Henry Smith, general manager of the Associated Press, was examined by a subcommittee of the senate committee on postoffices and postroads yesterday. After answering a number of preliminary inquiries as to the title of his office, and the nature and scope of the organization which he represented, Mr. Smith asked for and obtained permission to make some general statements that had suggested themselves to him in the course of a perusal of the testimony of previous witnesses, who had assumed to know all about the scope and power of the Associated Press, and its relations to the Western Union Telegraph company.

The Associated Press is a private business enducted for the benefit of the papers conconnected for the benefit of the papers con-cerned. It has no exclusive contracts, and enjoys no privileges not freely open to any newspaper or association of newspapers. Its system of collecting and distributing news is the outgrowth of experience and the known wants of those who are served. It is thorough wants of those who are served. It is thorough and satisfactory to those associated together, and should be to the public, as the news of the world is placed in the hands of every one who cares to read every day at a trifling cost. But for this co-operative system this would be impossible. The Associated Press is not, therefore, as has been repeatedly asserted. Many people suppose that because the Associated Press uses the wires of the telegraph company freely, therefore, of the telegraph company freely, therefore. of the telegraph company freely, therefore, there is a mutuality of interests. A merchant who conducts his business largely by telegraphic correspondence bears precisely the same relation as the press to the tele-

chant who conducts his business largely by telegraphic correspondence bears precisely the same relation as the press to the telegraph company.

While the sources of news are free, the skill and shility in giving it form, the agencies employed in its distribution, and the capital that makes all available, come under the head of private enterprise and private property. There is no power to make these free without the consent of those who own and control them.

The question is asked, "Why should not the Associated Press serve all papers at the same price?" To the credit of the wealthy members of the Associated Press be it said, they have voluntarily taken upon themselves the largest payments. Thus, take what is called the western press report, which is delivered to fourteen of the principal cities lying between the Alleghenies and the plains of Kansas. The service is the same to all, yet, except the cities of Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago, no two cities pay the same. Their assessments are in proportion to their population and shility to pay. The same rule applies to cities taking condensed reports. In a number of these places the money paid by the papers does not equal the cost of delivering the report, and nothing is received toward paying the cost of the original collection, handling, and editing of the news. Under no other system would this be possible. The government charges the same rate of postage to rich and poor alike. The Associated Press discriminates in favor of the poor.

The witness then referred to the misrepresentations in statements of a preceding witness as to rates in the contracts with the telegraph company. It had been stated that there was a contract rate for service at 6½ cents per 100 words. There was no such contract rate. If Senator Hill would examine the contracts before him, he would see that there was no rate less than \$2.50 per hundred words, except in the new and sparsely settled districts of Texas and Colorado. In other sections the Associated Press has been an important instrum

pany for the service.

The Associated Press has been an important instrumentality in building up cities in the new states of the west, and in extending commerce. To make the rate uniform, as had been suggested, would result in destroying nearly one-half of the newspapers in the United States. The co-operative system, which gave to the smaller dailies through the Associated Press a representative as the which gave to the smaller dailies through the Associated Press a representative at the capi-tal and other important centers, was the only one by which a large portion of the American press could live.

The rate is on the service done. If the rate

is \$2.50 a hundred words for a service of 16,000 words per day, and if the owners choose to permit the use to a half dozen papers that is a matter that does not concern the telegraph company. If an individual newspaper published. lished in the same town asks the telegraph company to transmit for it also 16,000 words the company must charge the same rate for a like service. The Associated Press exercises the right enjoyed by every other private business in the land, of choosing its own partners. It does not interfere with the formation of other associations or with individual enterprises.

Complaint is made because members of the Complaint is made because members of the Associated Press choose their partners and do not throw open the doors to every new comer. What private business is conducted on that principle? Does the dry goods merchant divide the orders of his commercial agents with his neighbors? Does the broker supply comparing brokers with his private discompeting brokers with his private dis-patches? And yet it has been gravely sug-gested here that this principle be applied to the Associated Press, a business as distinctly

private as the others.

The members and clients of the Associated
Press have a valuable property, which has
been acquired through years of industry and the expenditure of many millions of dollars. Are you going to sweep it away? But it is proposed to accomplish this through legisla-tion regulating the Western Union Telegraph company. In the business or affairs of that company the Associated Press has no interest. But we have contracts, not very valuable, but they are valid contracts, and under them we have entered into written obligations to other parties, which obligations we are legally bound to fulfill. Has congress a right to pass a law impairing the obligation of contracts? Whence is the power derived. Can congress do indirectly what it cannot do directly?

The news reports of England are the prop-erty of individuals, and are sold or withheld at their option. There are no associations of newspapers there. The papers of London act independently of each other, and they have their own correspondents, as do papers in this

Senator Hill said he assumed that the Associated Press had a large number of local contracts—contracts with local associations and asked if they were not exclusive in their character. "You could not," he queried, "give their news to any other association

within their territory?"

Mr. Smith said the Associated Press certainly would not do so. These associations, he said, were all members of the Associated Press, all parts of the same machinery, but for Press, all parts of the same machinery, but for convenience the territory had been divided into associations for local purposes. There were members of the association who had franchises in the form of certificates. They might be said to be the controlling members of the Associated Press. Papers that had not such certificates had instituted these local organizations. The exclusiveness of their contracts had reference to the carrying power—the had reference to the carrying power-the telegraph companies. It was merely a matter of internal government. Instead of giving them certificates, they were given contracts, which guaranteed that they should have pre-cisely the same privileges as the controlling

members. Senator Hill asked if any persons wishing charge of rol to start a paper within the territory of a and money.

local association could get the news of the

Amociated Press.

Mr. Smith said it could be done with the comsent of the paper in the locality whence the application should come. Mr. Smith could not remember that when a community wants a paper to have the Associated Press reports, they had ever been referred. The association never made any distinction in its work which could affect the public interits work which could affect the public interest or private business. It had never furnished incorrect news. It would be impossible for it to systematically mislead the public, because its members represent all parties and every sort of opinion. The association stands upon a different basis from other business, not in the sense of property, but in that it is a public voice. Regulation of its business by the government would be. Mr. Smith said, a violation of the constitution. It would be inconsistent with the guaranteed liberty of the press.

the press.

Senator Wilson thought congress might pass a law to make more effective the liberty of the press. He also disagreed with Mr. Smith about the powers of congress under the constitution to regulate the business of the Associated Press. Mr. Smith explained the rules forbidding the use, by its members, of news from other associations, and the reasons thorefor. It was because the security of the news of the Associated Press required the prohibition and the encouragement of opposing associations that it was injurious to the property rights of members of this associathe press. the property rights of members of this associa-tion. He said that the same facts were sent everywhere, but the matter was edited and might go in more extended form to eastern than western papers.

SULLIVAN'S SLUGGING.

He Wins the Match With Robinson, Who

Drops to Avoid Punishment. SAN FRANCISCO, March 7 .- Fifteen thousand persons assembled in the pavilion last evening to witness the Sullivan-Robinson match, and it is estimated that as many more were turned away. The receipts from the sale of tickets were nearly \$20,000. Tickets were sold at \$5 advance. The arrangements, which were under the mausgement of Hugh Coyle, were per-fect; 100 policemen were distributed among the audience to preserve order. Sullivan made his appearance in the ring at 9:50 o'clock. He was in first-class form and was greeted enthusiastically. A few seconds later he was followed'by Robinson, whose condition was unfavorably commented upon by the audience. Sullivan weighed 204 pounds and Robinson 170. The announcement that the police had refused to allow the use of three ounce gloves was hissed. Eight ounce gloves were used. Thomas Chandler was referee and Hiram B. Cook was timekeeper for Robinson and William Muldoon for Sulivan. Robinson was knocked down eight livan made his appearance in the ring at 9:50 for Robinson and william Muddoon for Sur-ivan. Robinson was knocked down eight times in the first round, going down at each blow from Sullivan without receiving any punishment. The second round was a repe-tition of the first, except that Robinson fell

tition of the first, except that Robinson fell down fourteen times in rapid succession. In the third round the same maneuvers were shown by Robinson, who, however, did not succeed so well in avoiding punishment, by getting several sovere blows, none of which appeared to take the starch out of him. In this round a claim of foul was made by Sullivan's timekeeper, he stating that Robinson fell without being struck by Sullivan. The claim was not noticed by the referee. In the fourth round Robinson's trick of falling without an exchange of blows was too evident for the referee to allow it to pass. The round was unfinished, the match being given to Sullivan en the foul claimed. Robinson escaped without apparent punishment, though Sullivan en the foul claimed. Robinson escaped without apparent punishment, though Sullivan en the foul ciaimed. Robinson escaped without apparent punishment, though Sullivan planted several left hand undercuts on his face when he was in the act of falling. Robinson's conduct was severely censured by the spectators. Sullivan was loudly cheered. A match had been arranged between Pete McCoy and "Young Dutch," but it was stopped by the police an account of the gloves to be used.

A second to the Sullivan-Robinson fight.

A sequel to the Sullivan-Robinson fight hast night occurred this afternoon in the Baldwin hotel. Several members of the Sul-Baldwin hotel. Several memoers of the livan combination, including Steve Taylor, were sitting in the bar room when Robinson and some friends entered. After an interchange of salutations, Taylor made a contemptuous remark about Robinson. The latter retorted, whereupon Taylor led off, catching Robinson under the ear and knocking him down. Then they clinched and a rough him down. Then they clinched and a rough and tumble fight ensued. Friends finally separated the men. It is stated that Robin-son's expulsion from the Olympic club has been unanimously voted.

The Crouch Family Murder Trial. JACKSON, MICH., March 7 .- This morning the examination of Jud Crouch and Dan S. Holcomb, charged with having committed the famous quadruple murder of the Crouch family on Nov. 21, began in the presence of a large number of people, who thronged every available space in the court room. The hours of the foreneen were consumed in the exammation of three witnesses—Reardon, Parks, and Hutchins. The first two testified as to the finding of the bodies and other well known facts. Hutchins told of the conduct known facts. Hutchins told of the conduct of Holcomb and Jud Crouch after the murder was made known to them. He stated that they acted unconcernedly; Jud was not affected by the news. On the adjournment, as Holcomb and Crouch were being led back to jail, the crowd pressed forward to get a good look at them. The crush was fearful, and several women fainted, and were with difficulty as a state of the state culty saved from being trampled to death.
All portions of the county were represented. The interest is intense.

Death of a Prominent Colored Man. BALTIMORE, March 7 .- John W. Locks, one of the most prominent and respected of the colored citizens of Baltimore, died this morning. He was born of free parents, received a ship caulker. He was for some years foreman in the shipyard of Charles W. Booze & Bros., and at the time of his death was president of the Chesapeake Marine Railway association. He left a very comfortable estate.

Gen. Grant at Fortress Monroe FORTRESS MONROE, VA., March 7.-Gen. Grant, with Mrs. Grant and two other friends, arrived here from New York this afternoon and will spoud a month or six weeks at the Hygeia hotel. The general will occupy the same rooms used by President Ar thur during his visit here two years ago, and by Gen. Garfield on his visit here while

Hon. T. A. Hendricks in Paris.

PARIS, March 7.-The Hon. Thomas Hendricks, of Indiana, has returned to Paris from his trip in southern Europe. He was not pleased with his trip. He considers Italy unhealthful for Americans to visit at this He was

Of Course He Was Acquitted in Danville. DANVILLE, VA., March 7.—William S, Palmer, indicted for the murder of a negro, Martin Yaney, on the thirtieth of January last, was acquitted to-day in the Hustings court, after a trial of nearly three days' duration.

Death of an Editor.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.-Rev. J. S. Inskip, editor of the Christian Standard, of this city, died this afternoon at Ocean Grove. The funeral will take place in Asbury church, New York, on Tuesday afternoon

A Base Bailist Arrested for Robbery. WATERBURY, CONN., March 7.-James Eagan, a ball player, pitcher of the Brook lyn's last year, was sent to jail to-day on the charge of robbing a countryman of his watch HANGS HIMSELF IN HIS CELL.

Frank Rande Commits Suicide in the Joliet Penitentiary.

CHICAGO, March 7 .- A telephone message to the Daily News from Joliet, Ill., states that Frank Rande, the desperado, who made an Frank Rande, the desperado, who made an attempt upon the life of Deputy Warden McDonald at the state penitentiary last Saturday night, and who was placed in a solitary cell, last night succeeded in ending his career by hanging himself. Rande's real name was Charles C. Scott. He killed no less than five men in 1877, and is supposed to have murdered thirteen persons in Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. He was originally sentenced to the lows penitentiary for burglary. He escaped and fearing arrest became a tramp. He was afterward sent to the Michigan city prison for burglary under another name, and left there in 1877. He robbed a farmer near Gilson, Ill., and being pursued by a party of six he killed two and wounded three others. Rande committed an almost similar robbery near St. Elmo, Ill., and being followed by a party of citizens killed three of the latter and escaped. He was finally captured in St. Louis after a desperate struggle with an officer, and on his trial for the Gilson tragedy escaped with a life sentence. Rande's prison life was marked by three or four acts of desperation similar to that of last Saturday. He used her underclothing to effect his death, and his lifeless body was discovered on opening the door of his cell this morning. attempt upon the life of Deputy Warden Mc

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

A Special Session Held Last Night at Scottish Rite Hall,

The Grand division of Sons of Temperance convened in special session last night at Scottish Rite hall, corner of Seventh and D streets. The special object of the meeting was to receive and welcome Hon, James H. was to receive and welcome Hon. James H. Roberts, of Massachusetts, a prominent member of the order, but Mr. Roberts was delayed, not arriving until after adjournment. Addresses were delivered by F. M. Bradley, G. W. T. of the district; William J. Boyd, W. Oscar Roome, Silas Boyce, G. W. Trow, and

A private informal conference of leading Sons of Temperance will be held at the Riggs house to-night. Among those who will participate are Gon. Louis Wagner, of Philaparticipate are Gen. Louis Wagner, of Philadelphia; E. H. Clapp, esq., and Hon. J. H. Roberts, of Boston; F. M. Bradley, of this city, and Mr. Fred L. Henshaw, of Massachusetts. After the conference here, these gentlemen go further south. In South Carolina they will be joined by Maj. B. Townsend, of that state, and at Atlanta by John N. Stearns, of New York, manager of the National Temperance society, and Rev. C. H. Meade, of Hornellsville, N. Y.

Haitimore Oratorio.
In spite of the inclement night the Baltimore Oratorio society had a fine audience to listen to its rendition of Mendelssohu's "Elijah" last evening. The soloists were Mme. Sberwin, Miss Huntingdon, Mr. Toedt, and Mr. Heinrichs. The alto, Miss Huntingdon, has a good voice and style, but the other singers were hardly equal to the task assigned

them.

The feature of these concerts is the magnificent chorus, the material in which is among the best in this country. There is still, however, a lack of precision, and a weakness of the men's parts to mar the otherwise fine effects. The orchestra was decidedly improved by additional force, and was well balanced, playing with taste and accuracy. The difficult organ part was carefully played by the society's organist, Mr. Randolph.

The Conference Missionary Society. At the meeting of the Missionary Society At the meeting of the Missionary Society of the Baltimore M. E. conference last evening at McKendree M. E. church Rev. Julius Soper, returned missionary from Japan; Rev. Mr. Parker, a returned missionary from India, and Rev. Mr. Reed, secretary of the Missionary society of New York, made very interesting adderesses on missionary work. The church was filled to its utmost capacity. The meeting opened about 8 o'clock and closed at 10.

At the Nineteenth Street Baptist. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Iowa, was greeted by a large audience at the Nineteenth Street tist church last night, whom sho delighted saptist church last night, whom she delighted with one of her strong addresses on temperance. She was introduced by Mr. La Fetra. At the close of her speech Miss Coakley, the president of the local auxiliary of the church, presented Mrs. Foster with a handsome basket of flowers. Col. Babcock, Frederick Douglass, and Prof. R. T. Greener followed with addresses.

followed with addresses, At St. Elizabeth's.

The Washington Social Circle, under the direction of Mr. J. A. DeWitte, gave a pleasand entertalument at St. Elizabeth opera house last night. Messrs. Sechr, L. Baum-garten, M. Hanlein, E. Blout, and Misses Irene Hall, Annie H. White, E. Buchauan, Vinnie and Josie Dewitt, Bertha C. Kauf-man, and Miss Murphy participated in a pro-gramme of much excellence, which was gramme of much excellence, which highly enjoyed by the inmates.

The Bischoff Concert.

The fourth in the series of Bischoff concerts was given last night at the Congregational church to the usual large and appreciative audience. The pupils of Dr. Bischoff are reflecting great credit upon both themselves and teacher, and the crowded houses at each monthly concert fully attest the appreciation of their friends and all inter-ested in the pleasing progress of Washington singers.

A Temperance Military Company, A movement is on foot among a number of young men, members of the several temperance orders of this city, to organize a emperance military company. names have been suggested, among them the "Coldwater Guards" and the "Temper-ance Rifles." The lady members of several oders have promised to present the new company with a fine stand of silk colors.

Reynolds Post Camp Fire.

The camp fire of John F. Reynolds post, No. 6, burned brightly last night at Grand Army hall. A large camp kettle steamed over the fire, while the "vets." gathered about, smoked their pipes, and munched hard tack. Remarks were made by Mr. N. M. Brooks, Judge Advocate Mack, Hon. Charles A. Bouelle, Comrades Buckly and Breuninger, and

A Grand Army Address. The address of Department Commander

Samuel S. Burdett, at the sixteenth annual encampment of the department of the Peto-mac, has been printed in book form. It will be distributed among the Washington com-Hit on the Head with a Stone.

About 4:45 p. m. yesterday Raymond Johnson, a small colored boy, was struck on the head with a stone thrown by a colored boy named Chapman Turner. He was badly hurt. Turner was arrested.

No More Contributions, The citizens relief committee have notified the public that no further contributions are

required.

RICHMOND, VA., March 7 .- A revenue informer was hanged last Saturday night in Floyd county by moonshiners. The name is not given.

The Weather.

Warmer rainy scentler, increasing sasterly winds, seering to scutheasterly, and lover pressure. Yesterday's thermometer: 7a, m., 34.1°; 11a, m., 35.6°; 5 p. m., 37.8°; 7 p. m., 35.0°; 11 p. m., 38.8°; maximum, 38.0°; minimum, 33.3°, Precipita-

## WOMEN WHO WOULD,

But After Forty Years' Struggle Are Not Yes Allowed to Vote.

Last Day of the Sixteenth Annual Convention of Woman Suffragists.

They Resolve to Oppose Any Candidate for Office Who Opposes Them.

Encouraging Reports of Progress and Bright Hopes for the Future,

A short executive session of the woman's suffrage convention was held at the Rigg's house yesterday morning. The ladies then called upon the senate suffrage committee in the senate reception room. Arguments were made by Miss Anthony, Harriette R. Shattuck, Carolius Gilkey Rogers, Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Mrs. Helen Gougar, Mary Seymour Howell, Lillie D. Blake, Dr. Clemence Lozier, and Mrs. Elizabeth B. Harbert. Miss Anthony introduced to the committee Miss Wall, of Massachusetts, who has refused

to pay taxes for six years. The advocates of feminine freedom have become so much accustomed to struggling against difficulties that they do not mind a little matter of rain and slush. They came out in large numbers in the afternoon to attend the last afternoon session of the con-

vention.

Mrs. Lizzie D. Fyler, a lawyer, of Arkansas, was the first speaker. She was a bright faced, blacked haired, and black eyed young woman, with a good voice. She wore a black silk dress, white lace collar, and bangs. She read from manuscript. She said that there was no equal suffrage associations within the state of Arkansas. She read a number of extracts from the statutes of Arkansas to show that woman had equal property rights in that state. As a mother the rights of women in Arkansas, though not yet all they ought to be, are still far in advance of those given to her in other states. The divorce laws, while loss liberal than those of some states, still cover woman with a protecting arm. Girls in Arkansas have exactly the same educational facilities as their brothers. That they have not availed thremselves of them is simply the result of ancient prejudice. Teachers and state employes are paid the same salaries whether they are men or women. The crowning day of Arkansas legislation Mrs. Fyler found was in her strict temperance laws. Mrs. Fyler's speech was largely a culogy of Arkansas and a defense of her from the widely spread notion that Arkansas usually carried a pistel in one hand and a bowie knife in the other. Mrs. Fyler is the author of a bill which provides that the word "male" be stricken from the constitution of Arkansas.

Mr. George W. Clark, a grayhaired and graybearded old gentleman, who had been sitting down in the audience, said he felt the spirit moving in him, and started for the platform. While he was climbing the stairs Miss Anthony introduced him in a very happy manner as the man who had traveled along for years on the road of song with John Hutchinson and his son John. Mr. Clark said his text was: "When a woman will, she will, and there's an end on't." Then he sang a remarkable song, the refrain of which was. "Where Thore's a Will There's a Way."

Mrs. Mary Wright Sewall made her report as chairman of the executive committee of the national association. She said that the work done during the year had been largely such as would meet the full approval of the gentlemen, since it had been by way of "silent influence." The work had not been aggressive, because the leaders, Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony, had both been abored. The association had, howeve was no equal suffrage associations within the state of Arkansas. She read a number of ex-

sixteenth amendment, giving woman the right to vote. The legislatures of Pennsylvanua and Tennessee had passed the resolu

Mrs. Gougar, chairman of the committee on plan of work, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted as read, the en-

intions, which were adopted as read, the entire audience voting:

Resolved, That we hold a convention in every unorganized state and territory in the union during the coming year, these conventions to be held so far as possible at the capitals of the size.

Resolved, That we consider the enfranchisement of the women citizens of the United States the paramount political question of the hour; therefore

Resolved, That we will by all honorable methods oppose the election of any presidential candidate who is a known opponent to woman suffrage, and we recommend similar action on the part of our state associations in regard to state and congressional candidates; and urther

Resolved. That the officers of this convention shall communicate with the presidential nomineer of the several political parties and ascertain their positions upon this question.

Resolved, That all legi-latures shall be requested to memorialize congress upon the submission of a sixteenth amendment to the constitution; this to be the duty of the vice presidents of the states.

Mrs. Gougar explained her plan for local work, and gave the audience some advice.

work, and gave the audience some advice.

system of "boycotting." She said she would allow no man to sell her groceries or dresses, and no man to preach to her who was not an advocate of woman suffrage. In speaking of the necessity for money for their work, Mrs. Gougar said: "Oh, I wish I had the tobacco money of this country for just one day. I'd buy the entire congress of the United States." Mrs. Morrison, of Boston, made a few re-marks. "She had discovered," she said, since she came to Washington and heard the

since she came to Washington and heard the western women talk, that Massachusetts, which she had always before considered a very great state, indeed was really only a speck on the map. Mrs. Harbert, of Chicago, made the report for Illinois. She said that more than 200,000 people of Illinois had demanded equal suffrage. The press of Illinois was in advance of that of any other state in advocating associations, and in general the reform in Illinois was growing rapidly. Mrs. Harbert's allusion to Francis Willard and her conversion to a belief in woman Mrs. Harbert's allusion to Francis Willard and her conversion to a belief in woman suffrage was received with great applause.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Iowa, was introduced by Miss Anthony with some very flattering remarks, and then Mrs. Foster said some very flattering and affectionate things about Miss Anthony. Mrs. Foster is a very large lady, with a very large head and a double chin. Her speech was of the emotional order, full of personal reminiscences untanded.

order, full of personal reminiscences intended to touch the feelings of her heavers. She said that Miss Anthony and Miss Willard, never having been mothers, had "mothered us all." They had the true mother heart. Mrs. Sewall read a letter from Eachel G. Foster, corresponding secretary of the association, who wrote from Florence, Italy. Miss Foster gave an interesting sketch of the status of women in Italy, and called our government "half souled" in comparison.

Mrs. Caroline Gilkey Rogers read a report

of the progress of the woman suffrage those-ment in Lansingburg, N. Y. Mrs. Rogers is a tall, handsome, pleasant-faced, bright-ayed lady, who might have been 33 years old. She wore a black satin dress and diamond earrings. Her costumes have been the lines on the platform during the convention. She on the platform during the convention. Sumale a very interesting story of the annals
of the quiet neighborhood of Lansingburg.
The audience was introduced to the old
ladies and the obstinate men of that
vicinage, and even to Mrs. Rogers's pony,
which did very rallant work for
woman sufrage on election day. Mrs.
logers found very great difficulty, whose
she moved from Boston to Lansingburg,